

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1844.

MR. VAN BUREN'S "MAGIC OF HONEST PATRIOTISM."

"With what inconsistency, or rather with what folly, is the human mind sometimes stricken! There are still people in whose eyes Robespierre was a man, and Louis XVI. a tyrant."—Anonymous.

The effrontery of the Globe, in its eulogy of Mr. Van Buren for qualities which he never possessed, and its denunciation of Mr. Clay on grounds no less arbitrarily assumed and known by the managers of that paper to be false, can have no beginning, and will have, probably, no ending, except in and with their obvious contempt for the capacity of the people of this country to bring the knowledge and recollections they possess respecting past events to aid their present judgments of the two men thus placed in contrast.

To every person as well informed of the past political life of Mr. Van Buren, as a large majority of the people of the United States, the heading of an article in advocacy of him, with the attractive caption of "THE MAGIC OF HONEST PATRIOTISM," and an attempt to suborn such an idea into service, as a titulary exponent of the influence upon which Mr. Van Buren and his political godfathers depend for a re-election of him to the Presidency, partakes so much of the spirit of burlesque, as almost to entirely deaden the indignation it would naturally excite among the truly patriotic, were the impudence of it regarded as positively serious.

The desecration of such a sentiment by the Globe, for even the purposes of flattering the only half resuscitated hopes of its own dispirited and conscience-smitten followers—which is the highest ascription of motive that we think can be claimed for the act—is hardly excusable, in view of the principle of good morals that should always be observed in political warfare.

However, if delusion, duplicity, and cajolery, or, to use a somewhat favorite and characteristic word with a former congressional and now judicial protegee of Mr. Van Buren, if humbuggery has not already done its most perfect work, through the columns of the Globe and its kindred prints of a particular interest, upon the credulity of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, we know not that we, his opponents, ought to find fault with any renewed efforts upon them, and while confined to them exclusively.

But lest the silence of others should be instrumental, as a cumulative influence, in this work of the Globe to impress the reluctant convictions of its heretofore duped followers, respecting "the magic of honest patriotism," now for the first time in the progress of party maneuvering ascribed to Mr. Van Buren as a distinctive characteristic, (!!!) we feel ourselves in some degree called upon to recur cursorily to the pretensions of the Globe in the article before us.

The newly devised pill which the Globe asks its partisans to swallow, in the idea that Mr. Van Buren is characterized by "the magic of honest patriotism," and that hence it is he is the great preferred one over Cass, Calhoun, Buchanan, Johnson, and all others of the same party, is attempted to be gilded by the following laudation of what it calls "instinct in the people," viz:

"In disposing of the chief power of the Government, there is an instinct in the people which directs them almost invariably to choose the man, who, being equal to the office, seems least inclined to take it."—Globe of Feb. 8.

Very well said. But if we take this philosophical truism in the politics of a representative Government, which the Globe advances, it inevitably conducts the intelligent republican of Mr. Van Buren's own party to adopt one of two conclusions, either of which, let us add, most manifestly refutes and explodes all the merit which the whole labor of the Globe's article aims to work out for Mr. Van Buren! That is to say, taking that "instinct," which the Globe says is "in the people," (and "which directs them,") for our guide, and it must be admitted either—

1st. That that "instinct in the people" was wholly at fault in 1840, when it gave Mr. Van Buren the votes of only seven States out of twenty-six, and gave him less than a majority of the direct votes of "the people" by nearly one hundred and fifty thousand; or,

2d. That that "instinct in the people" did work true to its nature, and without fault, and did truly discover, and emphatically proclaim, Martin Van Buren not to be "that man who, being equal to the office, seems least inclined to take it!"

But so it is, in the face of this truism of the Globe, and of this recent solemn emphatic proclamation of "the people" against Mr. Van Bu-

ren, directed by the safe law of "instinct," too, pronouncing him to be that man who is so "inclined to take" the Presidency, and so hotly pursuing it, or, to use the Globe's idiomatic terms, "such a solicitor, intriguer, bargainer, for the Chief Magistracy—at one time almost a beggar, at another almost a ravisher of it," that the people's instinct recoiled from giving it to him in 1840. In the face of all this operation of the popular instinct, and of this popular sentence, the Globe gravely desires and coaxes its partisan followers to believe that it is Mr. Van Buren's "magic and honest patriotism" alone that is forcing all other candidates aside to make place for him! and further, that he has been, of all men, the "least inclined to take" the Presidency; that he has never sought it—is not now seeking it—and that he "never looked upon the defeat of 1840 as an event which would impair his reputation; but 'regretted it only as it was disastrous to the cause with which he was identified!'"

The absolute fusion of such pretensions for Mr. Van Buren has, within our recollection, but one parallel in the history of reckless courtiers of political favor. And in that one, there was a time and an object for its use, in which many will see excuses for it, such as are, by no conversion of terms or perversion of circumstances, to be found in this case. We allude to the period when Bonaparte returned from his memorable campaign in Italy, a conqueror in a hundred battles, and was introduced to the Directory by that other claimant of "the magic of honest patriotism," Talleyrand. On that occasion, among other adulations of Napoleon, Talleyrand said to the Directory—"And when I reflect upon every thing he does to make his glory for given—upon his simplicity of taste, worthy of the ancients; upon his love of abstract science; upon his favorite author—that Ossian which seems to detach him from earth;—when nobody is ignorant of his profound contempt for pomp and show—that miserable ambition of vulgar minds; ah! far from fearing what has been termed his ambition, I feel that it will perhaps become necessary some day to solicit him, in order to tear him from the sweets of studious retirement!"

Let the managers of the Globe just imagine how much of burlesque—of humiliating, fawning duplicity—such a speech from Talleyrand respecting Bonaparte's habits, temper, inclination, and need of solicitation—to tear himself from the sweets of studious retirement," conveys to minds acquainted with Bonaparte's unbounded ambition and recklessness of the means employed to gratify it, and they will have a very correct measure of the sense in which the great majority of the people of this Union will regard the Globe's article of two columns, employed to prove that Mr. Van Buren's "magic of honest patriotism" alone has elicited and guided the constitution and selection of the Baltimore Convention, or that it will be the guide of its action, or direct the nomination of him over Cass, Johnson, and his other competitors.

But we must look to the Globe's article for the proofs on which it relies to make out Mr. Van Buren's almost indomitable love of retracy! With an art which well understands how much is gained in appearances by men of small merit, from an association with those of great merit, the Globe rehearses how Washington was importuned to take upon himself the responsibilities of the Presidency—and how Jefferson "sought the shades of philosophy at Monticello, to escape for ever from politics," and how "the people saw in his want of ambition, the strongest reason for demanding his services"—and how "Madison's career was but a corollary of Mr. Jefferson's"—and how (what we believe is now for the first time admitted by the Globe) Jackson "was surprised to hear himself spoken of as President"—[not mentioning, however, in *totidem verbis*, the story which Mr. V. B.'s ardent Democratic friend, Ritchie, used to tell on this subject!—and finally comes down to its first piece of evidence respecting Mr. Van Buren's "magic of honest patriotism" and aversion to public office! And what is it, sure enough?

Why, that Mr. Van Buren, "like Mr. Jefferson, resigned the premiership" under General Jackson! Not that he remained in it, as did Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams: No! neither of these men ever gave to the world such evidence of "the magic of honest patriotism" as to resign such an office and retire to private life; but, even as Jefferson resigned it, under General Washington, so Mr. Van Buren resigned it, under General Jackson! What a parallel of merit! What "magic of honest patriotism" was there!

But, reader, the truth of Mr. Van Buren's real necessity of resigning, in the instance mentioned, is so inseparably fixed in the recollections of all the people, as well as upon the page of history, with the fact of his resigning, that the effrontery of the Globe itself was not equal, in alluding to the one, to a suppression of the other. Hence the Globe says—

"Mr. Van Buren, (who had, like Mr. Jefferson, resigned the premiership, to relieve General Jackson from the war waged against his administration from apprehensions of him as successor,) was brought back, &c."

Yes, and so we have the fact proved in the Globe's own admissions, that Mr. Van Buren left the office of Secretary of State, not from choice, nor from his preference of retracy—not because he did not wish and seek to hold it, but because the "instinct in the people" was so potent against him, and so averse to him, even at that day, and so averse to even Jackson's administration, as to be a part of

it, that, "to relieve General Jackson," he resigned! Being driven from the place by the force of a hostile, distrustful, popular "instinct," according to the Globe's own admission of the fact, it is compared to the resignation which Mr. Jefferson made, and set down to the account of his "magic of honest patriotism!" Was any attempt to bolster up the fallen fortunes of a fallen, condemned politician, ever more ludicrous!

If admitted facts—if historical facts—were ever all one way, and the conclusions adopted were ever all directly the other way, then have we a case of the kind undeniably exhibited in this article of the Globe.

One ought not to wonder, perhaps, at a dilemma so awakened, when it is recollected that it is the first attempt ever made by any friend or foe of Mr. Van Buren, to ascribe to him "the magic of honest patriotism!" and to deduce from that magic, the merit of never having sought public office!

But most unfortunately for the Globe's effort to show Mr. Van Buren's patriotic indifference to the office of President, and that he does not desire it, the Richmond Enquirer, of only a few days since, upon the authority of a letter received direct from Mr. Van Buren himself, as it says, ridicules the idea of his surrendering a single chance that he has of obtaining the Presidency! In order not to misrepresent him in this particular, we will republish just what the Enquirer says: [From the Richmond Enquirer.]

We have seen a letter from Mr. Van Buren himself, in the course of which he refers to the unfounded report [that he was about to decline the contest for the Presidency] referred to in the preceding article. He presumes that his friends are too much accustomed to rumor and misrepresentations to attach the slightest importance to such an idle report.

The article of the Globe is indeed rich in its material for a proper elucidation of its candidate's political claims upon the people, as well as those of Mr. Clay, whom it bitterly assails. Our article to-day has extended too far to admit of all we are called upon to advance in respect to it; but we will resume it hereafter, and invite to it the further scrutiny of an intelligent public, who know very well how to appreciate the spurious, from the genuine, "magic of honest patriotism."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED, WINCHESTER, (Fred'k co.) Va., Feb. 12.

You will perceive by the papers that the Whigs of Virginia are organizing for the Spring and Fall Campaign, but more particularly for the latter. You may expect good news from us in April, without the fear of disappointment; and I have not the shadow of a doubt that the power of the Richmond Junto will be utterly prostrated in November. Mark what I say. There is a spirit arousing in Old Virginia that will totally repudiate the "Old Hunkers," and relieve our glorious old Commonwealth from the stigma of being "carried in the breeches pocket of Mr. Ritchie." In this district, JOHN S. GALLAGHER, Esq., a practical printer, (whom the old craftsmen in Washington well remember,) now one of the most active and business men in the House of Delegates, is the Whig candidate for Senator, with every prospect of success. For the House of Delegates we have JOHN F. WALL and JAMES CATHER, Esqs., both "good and true;" the former a mechanic, the latter a farmer—men of as good practical common sense, business habits, and unimpeachable integrity, as any in the country. This is a strong ticket, one that should, and I have little doubt will, receive the support of a majority of the voters.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—A Whig State Convention will be held at the State House in Boston, on Wednesday the 21st day of February next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary in regard to the nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors, and Governor and Lieut. Governor for the ensuing year—to choose a State Central Committee and two Delegates at large, for the Convention to be held at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and to act upon such other business as may come before them.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SPECIAL ENVOY.—H. B. ship Vestal, of twenty-six guns, Capt. Charles Talbot, arrived early last evening from England, with the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of St. James, on board, as passenger. She left Plymouth on the 16th ultimo, the same day that the Europe left Liverpool, and, therefore, brings no later news. But we have received by her the London Evening Mail of the 15th ultimo.

The Vestal was boarded by our news boat, five miles south of the Highlands, where she was left at anchor. She has experienced very severe weather on her passage—more particularly on the 25th and 26th ultimo. On the former day she was struck by a sea, which sprung her bowsprit and knocked away the foremast netting. And, again on the 5th inst., only one hundred and sixty miles from Sandy Hook, she met with a terrific snow-storm, which drove her away to leeward.

This clipper sloop-of-war will be up to the city this morning, when Mr. Pakenham will land. It is said that he will leave immediately for Washington, to enter upon negotiations on the Oregon Question. We suppose that the Vestal will remain here to take home the Hon. Mr. Fox, the present British Minister to this country.

It is thought, that in these new negotiations, the Pakenham family will meet with another New Orleans.—N. Y. Herald, of Tuesday.

FINANCING AN FLAT.—The brig O. C. Raymond, Captain Dennison, obtained a freight of treasure amounting to \$90,000 specie (denomination not stated) at Chusan, for Macao, and sailed May 20th, but had not reached her destination on the 26th of September. She has been heard of at Valparaiso since, and as the captain and mate owned the vessel, something in the "quorum" is suspected.—N. Y. Aurora.

LOCAL NEWS.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—At this inclement season of the year, the suffering poor present strong claims to our citizens for the exercise of charity and benevolence. In the eastern section some highly respectable gentlemen have offered an amusement to the gayer portion of our city, in the form of a ball, which, while it enlivens and cheers the participants, may also bring comfort and relief to many a poverty-stricken and wretched heart. The ball is announced for this evening at the Eastern Masonic Hall; and the proceeds are to be applied, under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to the relief of the wants of the indigent in that section of the city.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The first public meeting of this society for this session is announced for this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. We have no doubt that the proceedings will be of great interest, and that the capacities of the spacious Hall will be tested in the crowds that will attend to hear the Honorables discuss this truly honorable subject. We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with a report of the proceedings.

CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1844. Present, Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Beck, Maury, Adams, (president,) Byington, Brady, Marshall, and Clark.

The report of the committee in relation to certain amendments to the charter of the city, being under consideration when the Board adjourned on Monday last, was taken up and laid on the table.

Mr. MAURY, from the committee appointed to represent the interests of the Corporation before Congress, to which was referred the Mayor's communication of the 5th instant in relation to the transfer to the State of Maryland of the stock of this Corporation in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and recommended that the communication be referred to a select committee; but, before the question was taken thereon—

The resolution from the Board of Common Council on the same subject was taken up, twice read, and referred to a select committee, together with the above mentioned communication; and Messrs. Maury, Magruder, and Byington were appointed the committee.

Mr. MAURY introduced a resolution in relation to the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, extending to the District of Columbia the provisions of the act of 13th February, 1793, and repealing certain laws; which was read three times, and passed.

Mr. BARCLAY, from the Committee of Claims, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Nicholas Ferreton; and they were discharged accordingly.

The bill from the Board of Common Council entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a reservoir in the Third Ward" was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. GODDARD, from the Committee on the Asylum, made a report of the number of persons received at the Asylum during the last month.

Mr. MACRAE introduced a resolution to instruct the committee appointed to attend to the interests of this Corporation before Congress in relation to the charter of the city; which having been twice read—Mr. GODDARD moved to amend the same by striking out in the latter part the words "this Corporation," and insert "the majority of the two Boards;" and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Maury, and Byington—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Beck, Adams, Byington, Brady, Marshall, and Clark—8.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "except the amendments proposed by the committee appointed at a meeting of the delegates from the Second and Third Wards;" which was negatived, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Maury, and Byington—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Beck, Adams, Byington, Brady, Marshall, and Clark—8.

Mr. WILSON then moved to strike out the preamble to the said resolution; which was negatived, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Maury, Adams, and Byington—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Beck, Adams, Marshall, and Clark—6.

Mr. GODDARD then moved that the Board adjourn; which was negatived, as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Maury, and Byington—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Beck, Adams, Marshall, and Clark—7.

Mr. MAURY then offered the following as a substitute for the said preamble and resolution—

"Whereas, the population of the several Wards of this city being at present as follows: The First Ward 5,118; the Second Ward 6,312; the Third Ward 10,710; the Fourth Ward 2,278; the Fifth Ward 1,850; the Sixth Ward 2,520; and notwithstanding this great disparity in their population, the number of representatives sent to the two Boards is the same from each Ward; to remedy this great inequality in the representation, and to do justice to all portions of this city, therefore,

Resolved, &c., That the committee appointed to represent the interests of this Corporation before Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed to apply to Congress for such an amendment to the charter of this city as will secure to the people of all the Wards in this city representation according to population.

But, before the question was taken thereon—Mr. BYINGTON moved that the Board adjourn; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Goddard, Maury, Beck, Byington, and Brady—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Magruder, Barclay, Adams, Marshall, and Clark—5.

So the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, Feb. 12, 1844.

All the members present.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on the Asylum,

made the following report of the number of persons admitted into and discharged from the Asylum for the last month—

	Persons.
There were in the Infirmary Dec. 31, '43	69
Received in January, 1844	14
Discharged 11, deceased 3, in January	83
In the house January 31, 1844	14
	69
	Persons.
There were in the Penitentiary Jan. 31, '44	15
Received in January, 1844	14
Discharged 8, eloped 2, in January	29
In the house January 31, 1844	10
	19

A communication was received from the city Surveyor, in answer to the resolution of this Board of the 9th ultimo, enclosing a plan and estimate for a building for the sale of vegetables in the Centre Market square; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Police.

On motion, the bill authorizing the construction of a reservoir in the Third Ward was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

The bill providing for an outlet to the alley in square 378 was taken up, read, and, on motion, laid upon the table.

Mr. LENOX presented the petition of Josiah Dixon, praying remission of a fine; which was read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. LENOX presented a communication from James P. McKean, suggesting that the right of suffrage be extended to citizens of twenty-one years of age and over, who are enrolled as members of volunteer corps or fire companies, and have resided twelve months in the city previous to the election; which was read, and laid on the table.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen in relation to the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, extending to the District of Columbia the provisions of the act of the 13th February, 1793, and repealing certain laws, were taken up, read three times, and passed with an amendment proposed by Mr. HALIDAY.

Mr. LENOX, from the Committee on Elections, made a verbal report, stating that Mr. Hicks, member elect from the Fourth Ward, has been duly elected, and possesses the qualifications required by the charter.

On motion, the bill for the relief of P. Hartwell was taken up, read, and laid on the table.

On motion, the bill entitled "An act providing for cleaning the flag footways leading to the Centre Market" and "An act amendatory of the act extending the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Washington over the Potomac bridge," were severally taken up and indefinitely postponed.

On motion, the Board took up for consideration the preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. HARRISON on the 29th ultimo, expressing the opinion of the Corporation respecting certain proposed changes in the city charter; but, before any question was taken thereon—

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

FEBRUARY 14, 1844.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.

Charles Pettigrew, N. C.; B. B. Muzzey, Boston; H. L. Woodley, N. H.; G. W. Motz, Ed. Balleand, La.; Col. R. Hamilton, Red River; J. A. Townsend, J. C. Abbott, St. Louis; J. S. Pike, Me.; J. S. Slacumb, S. C.; James Druskin, J. T. Downey, N. Y.; Turner Dixon, Alexandria.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.

D. Hoffman, Philad.; McKean Buchanan, U. S. N.; S. Heady, Pa.; P. S. McDonough, U. S. N.; Col. Dr. G. Jones, Judge Platt, Detroit; J. H. Leavenworth, Milwaukee, W. T.; Capt. Anderson, U. S. A., lady and servant.

EUROPEAN (GALABRUN'S) HOTEL.

G. C. Ogle, B. O. Mullikin, Md.; J. W. Marshall, U. S. steamer Union.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.

John B. Cross, Portland, Me.; Wm. Blake, Alexandria; C. F. Ashmead and lady, Germantown, Pa.; Jos. Lindsey, Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. MARY A., daughter of J. B. and J. I. WINGER, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Anderson, Esq., corner of 12th and G streets.

The Report of the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, (from the Minority of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives,) on the "General Ticket Members," is just published, and now ready for delivery, at this office: 16 pages, octavo—price, \$12 50 per thousand.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. MERRILL, of Massachusetts, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Feb 15

PUBLIC INVITATION.—The first meeting of the "Congressional Temperance Society" will take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The Temperance Societies in Washington and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Executive Committee. Feb 13—3t.

MOELLE DE BOEUF, or PURE OX MARROW.—With ten other ingredients, prepared from the receipt of a celebrated French Chemist, by John H. Gibbs, Washington, for promoting the growth of the Hair, and beautifying its appearance.

J. H. Gibbs has no hesitation in offering this to the public as the best preparation ever invented, and in almost every case where the hair is falling off, or the head has become bald, it will restore the hair.

For sale at J. H. Gibbs's fancy store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, opposite Centre market—and at the dressing room, Gadsby's hotel. Feb 15—3t

CARLEANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH.—The subscriber has lately received a supply of the above celebrated Balsam of Health from the proprietor, John S. Miller, which has in a few years relieved thousands of persons in the different sections of the country, of the following diseases: such as Dyspepsia and Indigestion, depraved and lost Appetite, Cholic and Nervous diseases, Fever and Ague, Debility, and all those trains of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach.

It has also been found highly beneficial in Impurity of the blood and ill condition of the system, Heartburn, nervous and sick Headache.

If persons whose digestive organs are impaired, who feel depressed in spirits and who are subject to disturbed sleep, will but make a trial of the above medicine, they will soon be relieved from all those distressing complaints. For sale only by

Z. D. GILMAN, at his drug store, (late Todd's) Penn. avenue. Feb 15—1m

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Six volumes of the National Intelligencer, from 1829 to 1834 inclusive, will be sold cheap, if immediate application is made at this office. Feb 13—3t